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The Government and Its Citizens

Our recent observations on the deci s'on of Judge Jones, of Alabama, in the lynching case has given the Charlottes ville Progress "a genuine surprise." Th Progress says that we first pointed out that the ruling of Judge Jones was a usurpation of the State courts, but after wards confessed, after reading the dour so. We retracted nothing. We simply recalled an expression which we had not intended to use. We insisted from the first, and still insist, that a citizen of the United States has rights which the United States government is bound to protect.

unywhere or about anything connected with the subject, except the failure of the The Progress thinks that be cause the Fourteenth Amendment authat will protect an American citizen against tyrannical action by his State that therefore Judge Jones had no power to act in this case because the action complained of was not action by the State of Alabama, but action by a set of conspirators, maying upon their own

But the Progress must look deeper into these matters when it undertakes to discuss them. There is a wide field of legis lation open to Congress for the protection of the rights of American citizens that does not depend upon the Thirteenth Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendments,

For instance, it is the right of every American citizen to petition Congress, t travel from the end of this Union to another, to be protected upon the high seas, and the Congress of the United States can legislate to protect American of these rights, although no State inter feres with them in any way whatever, Section 5508 of the Revised Statutes of th United States provides for the prosecution in the United States courts of any per sons who conspire together to depriv a citizen of the United States of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States and the Supreme Court has held this to exercise of congressiona power. For instance, in the case of United States vs. Waddell, 112 U. S. Re ports, 76, where several men were in dicted under this act for conspiring together to run a citizen of the United States off of land which he had entered upon to make a homestead of under the acts of Congress, in that case made and provided, the Supreme Court upheld a conviction of the conspirators in the United States courts, because they were undertaking to deprive a man of a Federal right. If the Progress will read the case of Ex-parte Yarborough, 110 U. S. R., it will see the reasoning by which this conclusion is reached stated with convincing clearness and power. It will see the same line and argument stated in Ex-parte Neagle, 135 U. S. R. 1, and Ex-parte Quarles, 158 U. S. R. 532 Indeed the proposition is now to be considered horn-book law.

The whole question, therefore, in Judge Jones's case is whether the right to have B fair and impartial trial in a State court upon any charge of crime under a State law, free from interference by conspirators who propose to deprive the accused of his right to that trial, is a Federal right. The question is exactly what we stated it to be. If the cour Judge Jones will be sustained, If holds that it is only one of the ordinary rights of a citizen, he will be reversed.

What's in a Name.

In reply to a question of ours as to why the United States Government should cling to an old designation and call one War," the New York Times says that the simplest answer is that as a matter of fact no department is so designated, but instead is called the "War Department." That is a distinction without a difference, but if our New York it declined to lend its columns to such contemporary will consult the official a scheme. The power of the press is

Congressional Directory, issued January, The Times-Dispatch. 1905, It will find that there is such a designation as the "Department of War." So much for the fact. Our contempor ary, like Juliet in the play, thinks that

ary, like Juliet in the pasy, there is nothing in a name. "Army and navy," it says, "are alike the tools with which Congress and the ware war in what seem to 'Army and havy, I says and the President wage war in what seem to them to be cases of necessity, and there doesn't appear to be much sense in an empty differentiation of them, but 'War Department' indicates not a bit more of 'enmity with the rest of the world than 'Army Department' or 'Military. Department' does. And our neighbor should remember that there are few less profitable occupations than arguing about the accuracy and propriety of names. Anything is well named when its name is understood by all, and any name that all understand is good unless it is offensive. Most things have to be named before they are thoroughly comprehended and all their uses and relations ascertained, and it is rarely worth while to tained, and it is rarely worth while tabandon an old name simply because new one would seem theoretically better

We cannot concur in the view of ou New York neighbor that it matters no about the accuracy or appropriateness of a designation, provided only the publie understands what it means. It is fault with the American people that they are disposed to be slipshed in their mode of expression and the government should set a good example in all things What could be more absurd, for exam ple, than the designation "lunatic asy lum," a sthough the justitution itsel were insane, or "female college," as though the college itself had a gender. There have been some reforms in this lirection, and these two absurd designations which were in common use only bolished. Indeed, in Virginia, so far from calling our institutions for the care of the insane "lunatic asylums;" we have abelished the word "asylum" altogethe and call them "hospitals." Our contemporary seems to think that it makes no difference whether 'we say "lunation "hospital," but medical experts think routivaness in the name "asylum for the insane," and it is apt to have a depress ing effect upon the unfortunates who are committed to the care of such institutiveness in the designation "Department of War," or "War Department," and in porary, we are still of opinion that it call it the "Military Department" or the "Army Department," or some other des-

ignation with the word "war" left out. And while on the subject-would it not be an act of mercy for the management to change the name of that noble Incurables?"

The "Pure Food Law."

It is hard to get Congress to enact law to protect the public against impure foods, but many States of the Union have such laws in force and they are doing good service. Virginia took action four years ago, but it was not until March 13, 1908, that an appropriation was made to carry its provisions into partment of Agriculture on food products sold in this State was but recently issued. Mr. E. W. Magruder, chief chemist of the department, tested various and gives in detail the result of his investigations in the bulletin above mentioned. Any person interested in the subject may obtain a copy of the report Koiner, or Mr. Magruder.

The chemist tested baking powders canned vegetables, tea, coffee, flour, meal, molasses and syrups, vinegar and stock feeds. He found that the speci mens of coffee, tea, flour and meal were pure, but not so the other articles, as the following table will show:

	mar Articles	Number Exa	No. sam either dard, d or con injurior
Baking P	owders	12	2
Canned B	eans, Lim	a 4	4
Canned B	eans, Bake	ed 6	6
Canned C	orn	24	22
Canned I	eas	17	17
Canned S	naps	9	9
Canned 5	Comatoes.	29	29
Coffee		11	0
Flour		23	0
Meal		12	0
Molasses	and Syru	ps 18	9
Stock Fee	ds	34	3
Ten		8	0
Vinegar .			3

That is a bad exhibit and shows how subject and that it be rigidly enforced. gerous, but they are not pure, and our law requires that all goods offered for sale shall be distinctly labeled. If labeled "pure," they must stand the test for purity; if adulterated, the fact must be plainly stated on the label.

Total214

Trying to Bribe the Press. Recently the Boston Elevated Railway Company sent to some of the Massachusetts newspapers copies of a "reading matter ad." with the instruction that it be set as news matter in news type with a news head at the top of of any sort. This advertisement was offered to the Springfield Republican. and that paper says that the article t be printed was an alleged letter or dispatch, predicting a compromise in the Hoston gas controversy that would be "satisfactory to all parties." "The point of view which the gas company would like to have the public take," says the Republican, "is there set forth with much art under the guise of a report of the situation by some one, who the reader server. Thus by the expenditure of money the attempt is made to mislead and make an illegitimate use of news newspaper, and it is needless to say that it declined to lend its columns to such

which distorts or colors the news of the day for a purpose is false to itself and false to its readers. Every newspaper is under an implied contract with its readers to give them the news as truthfully and fairly as it is possible to present it. It is very hard frequently to obtain the facts about a situation and many inaccuracies necessarily creet into print, but the newspaper which de liberately and designedly falsifies the news of the day commits an outrageous lic. Every newspaper has the right to its opinion, but when it undertakes to make a statement of fact, it must confine itself to the facts, suppressing noth extenuating nothing, nor adding anything that will tend to make the statement misleading. If corrupt men or selfish men may purchase the news

It were far better, so far as the public welfare is concerned, to have the opinlons of the press debauched than its news columns, and may a kind Providence save the country from such debauchery.

columns of a paper and use them for

their purposes, they may well snap their

fingers at the men who write the edi

The outlook is for quite a gathering of newspaper men at Asheville in July. The North Carolina Press Association is to meet there on the 5th and 6th of that month, and the associations, of Virginia and South Carolina have been invited to meet with it. That of Virginia has accepted, and the South Carolina association is expected to do so. association is expected to do so. Observer hopes that all the brethren of both States will come along, Governor Glenn, on behalf of the State of North Carolina, will welcome the visi-North Carolina, will welcome the visi-tors in an address, and the Governors of Virginia and South Carolina have been invited to be and appear. The promise at present is for a very high-heeled time.—Charlotte Observer.

That's fine. But what is a "highheeled time" in North Carolina? We want to know. If it's anything like dancing, we want to limber up, don't you know. Hush your fuss!

Togo commenced his fight in the Straits of Korea at 2:15 P. M. Saturday, which was exactly 2:15 A. M. in Richmond, the and this being just twelve hours. Japan is exactly on the other side of the earth

The base-ball editor of the Baltimore Sun got down at the paragrapher's desk long enough to observe that "no matter what pitcher, the Russians put in, the Japanese promptly bat him out of the

War has its troubles for the poorer class, no matter which side wins in battle. The price of radium has advanced fifty per cent, since Togo won. It is now two and a half million dollars an ounce.

The Chicago strikers, Mayor Weaver and the ball tossers must be satisfied with very small headlines until the fate of Rojestvensky and Vladivostok can be

The Washington correspondents are un necessarily alarmed. It will be a long time before Togo attempts to navigate James River or the Potomac with evil

Democratz who get there are too few and far between nowadays for Governor Douglas, of Massachusetts, to carry out his threat to go back to his shoemaker'

There was too much of truth in the events in the Straits of Korea for the Che Foo correspondent to take a hand, It was not in his line.

as a machinist, but the Philadelphia people prayed for him, and he turned against the machine,

Secretary Shaw, who is a possible presidential candidate for 1908, reports that that deficit promises to be somewhat bigger than anticipated.

Sioux City needs the services of a for carnest missionaries. Some society people there have named a dancing club in honor of Nan Patterson.

salary will look like Sam Jones's "cipher with the rim rubbed out." War news may vary according to its

half year's rent, his first full year's

source, but there can be no doubt of the fact that Rojestvensky got in the straits Linevitch will probably not postpone the agony, but come right un and take

his medicine like a little man. Has anybody ever thought to ascertain what the Sultan of Turkey thinks about

all this doing in the Far East? It seems to be reduced to about this: If the railroads want to control rates, they must first control Congress.

As regards the ability to know when he is licked, the Czar is developing some decidedly Irish attributes.

Even those parties who christened him Sinful John now admit that even Mayor

A half a brick is worse than no brick at all-in the hands of a Chicago team-

What are France's real feelings at the

Nebogatoff's cable to the Czar: "Togo went, gone.

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HEAVY TIMBERS For Wharves, Bridges, Tresties Derricks, Large Buildings and other work requiring Southern

LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE STATE, and we respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

WOODWARD & SON, Lumbermen, Richmond, Va.

Here's Your Place For Nice Vacation

A first-class free advertisement of ar interesting Virginia community appears as an editorial in the Chicago Inter-Ocean. The Ed-ad was built on vague Ocean. The Ed-ad was built on vague information found in a special that re-cently appeared in the Times-Dispatch from its regular Comorn correspondent. Here is the Inter-Ocean's article:

from its regular Comorn correspondent. Here is the Inter-Ocean's article:
People who never heard of Comorn, Va., will now look up the place on the map or in the atlas or postal and railroad guides; some with a view to stopping off there, perhaps, during their outling this summer, and others with a view to avoiding the place, if they should ever find themselves within the borders of the Old Dominion.

But, if perchance you should ever visit. Comorn, it will be necessary for you to take the carryall which plies between that point and Herry Plain, the home of Colonel John S. Dickinson, to profit fully by your visit, for it is at Berry Plain, on the outskirts of Comorn, that flying snakes five feet odd in length filt from bough to bough, rob birds nests, and give color, variety, and linerest to the surrounding landscape.

Any person whose nerves have been strengthened by contact with a Chicago labor dispute, and who has not contracted the dodging habit by reason of the frequent discharge of arbitration paying stones during the progress of an amicable industrial misunderstanding, may safely venture upon Colonel Dickinson's consent, and seating himself on the emerald sward observe the flying snakes, five feet odd in length, as they flit from bough to bough.

feet odd in length, as they flit from bough to bough.

The Berry Plain of Colonel John Dickinson or Comorn flying snake is not known to be possessed of wings, or even fins. It can fly backward or forward, rgid or in coils, however, with equal erge. So nationes it will dart like an arrow form one tree 12 another; at other times it will roll through space like a toy hoop; at other times it will move like a corkscrew, while it has been known to fly from point to point at an angle of forty-five degrees, straight as a billing cue, in a perfectly upright position.

known to fly from point to point at an angle of forty-five degrees, straight as a billiard cue, in a perfectly upright position.

There is a story aftout that only these who kawe enjoyed the hospitality of Comorn for a few days can see the flying snakes at their best, but what truth there may be in this it is not for us to say. It is worth while to repeat, however, as a matter of passing interest, the sintement that the longer one stays in Comorn and partakes of Comorn hospitality, the keener becomes his among of seeland hearing, and consequently the better qualified is he to follow the rapid movements of the flying snakes and to detect the signals which they exchange when they are about to flit from bought to bough. Thus, some visitors have not been able to see them at all, while others have not only seen them fly, but clearly observed them standing enect on their tails and whistling "Dixle," "The Bonnle Blue Flag," "Take Me Back to Old Virginia," and other airs dear to the people of the historic Rappahannock Valley.

It should be said that there is a fine summer hotel not far from Comorn where the best of accommodations may be had on the most reasonable terms, either by transfents or those who desire to take board by the week. An experienced and attentive physician is always within call, and the State anylum for the nervously depressed is in the next country.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

June 2nd.

1581-James Douglas, Earl Morton, was guillotined at Edinburgh for the supposed murder of Lord Darnley, 1653-Action on the Texel (Dutch wars)

between a British fleet under Monk and a Dutch fleet under Van Tromp. The action was undecided but on the The action was undecided but on the following day, Monk having been reinforced by 18 ships under Admiral Blake, renewed the attack and defeated Van Tromp, with a loss of 11 ships and 1,300 prisoners and 6 ships sunk. The British lost 20 ships and 363 killed and wounded.

The stone of the Dutch church laid in the centre of State Street, in the city of Albany, N. Y., by Rutger Jacobson, one of the magistrates.

trates.

1780—Great riots in London, Lord Gordon, at the head of 50,000 protestants, went to Parliament to present a petition against the Pope and the influence of Roman Catholicism.

1781—French under Bouille took Tobago.

1782—Battle of Arnee, in India, and defeat of Hyder Ally, by the Britsh under Sir Eyre Coots.

1804—Aaron Burr proposed as the federalist candidate for governor of New York.

1805—British surrendered Liamond Rock, Martinique to the French.

1811—Christoph and Maria Louisa, his consort, crowned at Cape Francois, sovereigns of Hayti.

1829—The United States telegraph became the organ of General Jackson's administration.

administration. 1854—Gold discovered at Plainfield, N. H. n the Connecticut

in the Connecticut Valley,
1855—Riot at Portland, Me, a crowd attempted to seize with violence certain liquors, claimed to be owned
by the city; and, persisting, the miitary were called out and fired, kiling one man and wounding others,
1878—Dr. Edward Nobiling fires upon Em-

1878—Dr. Edward Nobiling fires upon Emperor William of Germany at Berlin and inflicts 30 buckshots wounds,
1884—Five States of Mexico declared war on President Gonzales because of an objectionable revenue stamp tax.
1884—National Republican Convention at Chicago nominated James G. Blaine for President on the fourth bailot by 544 votes against 207 for Chester A. Arthur; 41 for G. F. Edmunds; 25 for John Sherman; 15 for Jos, R. Hawley; 7 for John A. Logan and 2 each for W. T. Sherman and R. T. Lincoln. John A. Logan was nominated by acclamation for the vice-presidency.

dency. 1896—The Senate passes Mr. Butler's bill prohibiting the further issue of in-terest-hearing bonds against a gold standard and favoring the silver

party,
1897—International Commercial Congress at Philadelphia opened by
President McKinley.
1903—Cruiser Tacoma launched at Union
Works, San Francisco, Cal.

From Virginia Sanctums.

The Fredericksburg Free Lance says:
Some of the people of Alabama are railing against foreign immigration and want none of that class, but call upon the farmers and laborers who are moving toward Canada to come to Alabama where they will be received with open arms. The South generally wants immigration and is making efforts to get it.

Speaking of the attempt of white cappers to drive a respectable citizen of Greenville county out of the State, warning him to "quit the community or be killed," the Charlottesville Progress says: this reply was to draw his revolver and commence sampting its contents into his assastants, wounding one of them. He ought to have killed both. White-caping is a cowardly detestable business, every whit as bad as lynching; indeed more inexcushed than the usual case of lynching in the South, where a negro man assaults a white woman.

The Staunton Leader, in a long article on education, says: We should advise compulsory aducation, but for the existence in our midst, of a race which does not show marked development commensurate with education facilities, and it is impossible to apply such law to one without emberor and the same control of the companies.

IBEGIN WORK ON

Manager Ready to Let Contract for Another Section.

MR. STUART L'EAVES NORFOLK

Two Husbands Put Under Bonds to Take Care of Their Wives.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NORFOLK, VA., June 1.-Sands and Oliver, the contractors for the hundred miles of the Tidewater Railway, have begun clearing the rights of way at Suffolk for the roadbed, which is to begin at once.

Manager Dupuy is here, ready to advertise for bids for another section of the

TWO HUSBANDS BONDED:

The new law as to the support of families by the husband is rigidly enforced by Judge Allan R. Hanckel, of the Corporation Court, swhenever a wife applies to him and to Commonwealth's Attorney Tilton for relief. There were two cases to-day. Thomas S. Nunnally was required to pay to his wife \$30 every three months for a year and to give a bond of \$120 for the fulfillment of the judgment, with the alternative of going to fall. George Bynum was required to pay to his wife \$3 a week and to give a bond for the payments for a year, or to go to Jall. Several of these cases have been in the court recently, with the result that the men who had not supported their families for months have been able not only to find work, but to obtain bondsmen for the amount required.

STUART LEAVES NORFOLK. The new law as to the support of

STUART LEAVES NORFOLK.
J. E. B. Stuart, of Newport News, left
the office of the United States mars at the office of the United States mars at here to-day in charge of Doputies J. E. West and Harry W. Miller, and went to Newport News to take possession of the collectrship there. Marshal Morgan Troat directed that the two deputies here should qualify and take charge of the office for him, as he is detained in attendance on the court in Richmond, and send the books and papers of the office received from Captain Stuart to Richmond.

Marshal Treat will appoint M. J. Enright, of Richmond, chief deputy, instead of Deputy West, who had been selected by Captain Stuart. T. R. Glazebrook is appointed storekeeper and gauger for

appointed storekeeper and gauger for the Second District and Sam Bendit takes Glazebrook's former place as dep-uty. All of the changes meet with a great approval here.

The Republicans here resented the ap-

pointment of Captain Stuart and the in-terference of Captain John S. Wise, of New York, by which it was accomplished.

STUART IN CHARGE.

Will Have to Fight for the Office When Term Expires.

fice When Term Expires.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., June 1.—Captain J. E. B. Stuart this morning took the oath of office and formally assumed the duties of the office of collector of customs for this port. The new collector took the oath before Allan D. Jones, notary public, and at once forwarded it to the Treasury Department at Washington.

After taking the oath Captain Stuart returned to Norfolk for the purpose of turning over the office of United States marshal for Eastern Virginia to Marshal J. Morgan Treat.

When seen at his office, the new collector declined to make any statement further than that the office would be conducted in the best possible manner.

Although the friends of A. C. Feachy are preparing to make a fight in the Senate against the confirmation of Captain's Stuart's appointment, the latter will have served nearly all of the unexpired term, for which he was appointment for the new term will be made in February, and then there will be another contest over the office.

Chief of Police Johnson to-day received a telegram from Superintendent Sylvester, of the Washington police, stating that George W. Webb, of Newpert News, insane and Ill, was in custody at Washington. An effort to locate Webb's relatives is being made, but so far nothing has been learned. The police are inclined to believe that the man is a soldier from Fort Monroe.

DOUBLE WEDDING.

Two Sisters Became Brides At Same Time in Norfolk.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NORFOLK, VA., June 1.—At the resi-ence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Swindence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Swin-son, No. 108 Avenue B. Atlantic City, this evening, two weddings were solemnized, when two of their daughters were mar-ried—Bertie Lavinia to Mr. Benjamin Spurwhen two of their daughters were married—Bertie Lavinia to Mr. Benjamin Spurgeon Harrieon, and Daisy Virginia to Mr. John Edwin Hathaway, Rev. E. P. Minor, assistant rector of St. Luke's Church, performed the double ceremony. Miss Bertie Swinson was gowned in white hand-embroidered silk, with pent trimmings, and carried a shower bouquet of Bride's roses. Her maid of honor was Miss Winnie Cherry. She were white silk over taffela and carried white carnations. The best man for Mr. Harrison was Mr. Claude Swinson, brother of the bride, Miss Daisy Swinson was attired in a gray landsdown, elaborately trimmed with silk applique, and carried a shower bouquet of Bride's roses. Miss Lalla Harrison was her maid of honor and was dressed in a white silk taffeta and carried white carnations. Mr. Hathaway's best man was Mr. Herbert Morris.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison will reside with the bride's parents, and Mr., and Mrs. Hathaway on Pool Street.

AN ELOPEMENT.

Young Couple Rides Sixty Miles to Avoid Parental Objection.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch).
(Special to The Times-Dispatch).
CHATHAM, VA., June 1.—Miss Mary
Warren, of Chatham, and Marshall Gaulding, of Callands, eloped to Polham Wednesday afternoon, where they were married, returning to this place Wednesday
night. They drove over sixty miles. Parental objection caused the elopement,

SICK HEADACHE



They also relieve Di tress from Dyspepsia, Ludigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Tasto in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels, Purely Vegetable,

Brentsood

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE, Genuine Must Bear CARTERS Fac-Simile Signature

The Lines of **Burk Tailored** Finest Apparel

were never in better shape. Many new additions recently received. Buyers are most enthusiastic in their expressions of praise and admiration that there are positively no readyto-wear garments anywhere which approach the exclusiveness and artistic ideas shown in Burk Tailored Apparel.

\$12.50, \$15, \$18, \$20 BURK & CO. E. Main

WILLARD AND MARTIN SPEAK

Addressed a Goodly Crowd Yesterday At Botetourt Court.

THEIR FIRST VISIT THERE

Willard's Frank Talk About Schools and Roads Well Received.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) FINCASTLE, VA., June 1.-Llouten ant-Governor Joseph E. Willard, candi date for Governor of Virginia, and Sena tor Thomas S. Martin, candidate for the United States Senate, addressed the people of Botetourt at noon to-day, it being the first day of Botetourt Circuit Court. The court-room was well filled with an intelligent audience, anxious to hear the speakers, appearing for the first time before this people. Both of

first time before this people. Both of the candidates, who are known in their official capacity, were given ovations as they appeared on the stand.

Senator Martin, the first speaker, was introduced by Mr. C. M. Lunsford. He commenced his speech by referring to the criticism of his "bonorable competitor," and defended himself against the attacks laid upon his public record. He admitted that Virginia had only received \$5.50 cash in the settlement affected with the general government, but had received in payment of the amount due the State \$1.723,000 in Virginia State bonds, which was the same as cash.

Plead Guilty.

Plead Guilty.

To most of the other charges he put in the plea of guilty, that of being a letter writer and a department runner and some others, for all of which he claimed to be in discharge of his duty. On the question of roads and education, his position was in harmony with that of Mr. Willard. He discussed briefly the religional rate question and garden. ly the railroad rate question and gave his audience to understand that as a faithful servant and department runner,

nis audience to understand that as a faithful servant and department runner, there was still other appropriations he hoped to get for the State.

Mr. Martin's speech evidently made a good impression, and it was plain that he had in the audience many warm friends and supporters.

Mr. Willard was introduced by Mr. F. T. Glasgow in a brief but eloquent speech. The Lieutenant-Governor claimed not to be anything of an orator, but a plain man, whose chief ambition was to serve his people and State, in a way to benefit them and bring them the largest amount of good.

In a forcible way he presented the platform of the principles upon which he stood; and for which he would cater, if the voters of Virginia should elect am as their Governor.

A Popular Theme

On the question of education and roads he was remarkably clear, and from the applause with which his utterances were greeted, there was not one in the large audience which listened so atten-tively_to his well-rounded sentences

whose mind and thoughts were not in unison with his own.

Mr. Willard's speech was most attentively listened to and will bring to him a larger number of friends who will support him in the coming election. The general impression has been that the contest here will be between Willard and Swanson, with the former in the lead, but Mr. Willard's frank and unambiguous manner of expression when unambiguous manner of expression when before the people make him friends wherever he goes.

Hollywood.

"After the battles of life are o'er, let ne rest in Hollywood."-Fitzhugh Lee. Hollywood, sweet Hollywood, how blest are thy shades.

Bright Plora with blossoms is wreathing thy glades;
Fair nature bends o'er thee her beautiful brow. brow.
And earth has no garden more sweet than art thou.

Hollywood, sweet Hollywood, why do we delight delight
In the scenes and the joys which within
you unite?
Why seek we thy shelter, why wander
we through
Thy groves and retreats with a bliss ever
new?

Hollywood, sweet Hollywood, thy borders The enclose
The good and the famed in a peaceful
repose;
In quiet beneath thy still follage rest
The ashes of those whom in life we loved
best.

Hollywood, sweet Hollywood, for this do we love,
For this do we wander thy beautiful grove;
And off may the wanderer with thee re-And think of the host who are slumber-

Hollywood, sweet Hollywood, thou home of the dead, Still hallow their rest with thy beauty and slade. Until life shall remodel their sanctified dust. And a place still more holy receive them in trust. Washington, D. C. T. BEAUMONT.

Where Toys Are Made.

The value of the toys exported last year from Sonneberg, Germany, where most of the chear toys are made, was \$13,000,000, the United States being a purchaser to

UP AND DOWN!

THE BALLOON HIGH-BALL UP EASY



Address, E. A. FULCHER, Staunton, Va.

THE T. & B. \$3.50 SHOE

The Best Value for the Lowest Price.'

\$2.00 to \$5.00 COMFORT AND COOLNESS

SUMMER SHOES Headquarters for Low-Quarters:

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